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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council, specially summoned, held on Monday last, the 13th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the following letter, with reference to the National Memorial to his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, be addressed to the Lord Mayor:—

“Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
“Adelphi, London, Jan. 13, 1862.

“My Lord Mayor,—Although the meeting to be holden to-morrow may be considered perhaps only as a preliminary one towards organising a national testimonial in commemoration of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Society of Arts cannot allow it to take place without affording some token of its sincere regard for its late President; of its sense of his services to Arts, Science, and Manufactures; and of its wish to do all in its power to assist in establishing a memorial worthy of that great Prince.

“I am directed, therefore, to inform your lordship that the Council, subject to the confirmation of the Society, have voted the sum of one thousand guineas to be applied towards the erection of a national monument, the design of which, as well as the mode of execution, shall have been approved of by the Queen.

“The Council also direct me to acquaint your lordship that, in taking this step, which they regard only as one of others which may be adopted to perpetuate the Prince's memory, it is in their contemplation to aid in founding an industrial university and in establishing travelling scholarships in honour of the Prince, both which objects his Royal Highness their President had deeply at heart.—I have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient servant,

“P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

“The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion-house.”

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The Council beg to announce that the Guarantee Deed is now lying at the Society's House for signature, and they will be much obliged if those gentlemen who have given in their names as Guarantors, as well as others interested in the Exhibition, will make it convenient to call there and attach their signatures to the Document. Signatures for sums amounting in the aggregate to £413,700, have been attached to the Deed.

WEEKLY PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The building begins now to assume such an appearance of completeness, that no doubt need be entertained of its being ready for Her Majesty's Commissioners by the 12th of next month—ready, that is to say, in all its most important points. Some delay will possibly occur about the parts in the immediate neighbourhood of the domes, as the immense scaffolding cannot take less than a fortnight to remove; but as the reception of goods will not commence until after the 1st of March, practically a very decided completion is not of great consequence. From the exterior, it would be difficult to say that any work at all was being proceeded with inside, except where the men are heard and seen busy about the domes, and the east and west entrances.

All the ribs of the eastern dome are now completely erected and fitted to the ring at the top, and a considerable portion of the cross-bracing and ties is being fixed. Very shortly, it may be expected that the glazing will commence. In the western dome the ribs are all raised, but they are not yet fixed. The roof has been thrown over the whole of the northern courts, and the greater part of it is glazed and protected from the weather; preparations are being made to floor them. The staircases which lead to the southern galleries are finished, and thus access is obtained to the picture galleries, without the trouble of mounting a ladder. The refreshment courts are advancing very rapidly; the principals of the roof are all fixed, and plastering has commenced.

It has already been stated in the *Journal*, that the south-western court, and the galleries around it, will be occupied by the French.

On the opposite side of the nave Her Majesty's Commissioners have determined to adopt a treatment, which, as it will be of a different character to that of the French on the south side, will have the effect of producing a sense of variety. The north-western court is parcelled out in strips to Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Russia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. From the galleries above there will then be an opportunity of comparing the various methods in which those countries exhibit their products. The Zollverein and States of North Germany occupy the south-western transept, and the corresponding piece on the north is allotted to Austria.

The following arrangements for admission have been made by Her Majesty's Commissioners. Season tickets will be issued at three guineas each, and the holders will have the exclusive privilege of being present at the opening ceremony, on the 1st of May.

The following notices appear in the Monthly Summary of the Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society:—

"Arrangements have also been made with Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862, for the issue of joint tickets (price five guineas), conferring a personal free admission both to the Exhibition and the Royal Horticultural Garden. This ticket is to be obtained from the Commissioners, who will account to the Society for a share of the proceeds.

"After the 24th of May, when it is understood that the high charges of the International Exhibition are to be reduced to the uniform rate of 1s. for the rest of the season, the charge for admission to the Garden, except on Fridays and Saturdays, has been practically reduced to 6d.; it still stands nominally at 1s., but to those who also visit the Exhibition it is reduced to 6d."

It will be observed that a holder of a season ticket of admission to the Exhibition, by availing himself of this arrangement, secures, by the payment of an additional two guineas, an admission for every day throughout the year to the Horticultural Garden, a privilege which alone would cost him four guineas. An entrance to the Exhibition, and one that is much desired, will thus be obtained by the new gate of the Horticultural Society, in the Kensington-road, and a visitor, by paying sixpence in addition to the shilling which admits to the Horticultural Garden, obtains an admission to the Exhibition.

CLASS 38A, ART DESIGNS.

The committee in this class is constituted as follows:—The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Chairman. The Earl of Dudley, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart, F.R.S., H. A. Bowler, Esq., Henry Cole, Esq., C.B., C. D. Fortnum, Esq., D. Maclise, Esq., R.A., R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., Godfrey Sykes, Esq., T. Winkworth, Esq., M. Digby Wyatt, Esq., F.S.A. Superintendent of the Class, John Leighton, Esq.

The following minute has been issued:—

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition, being desirous of exhibiting the progress of art designs for manufactures, would be glad to receive contributions from possessors of drawings and models by British artists executed within the century 1762—1862.

Artists, designers, and manufacturers in general are hereby invited to send works, suitably framed and glazed, or if of large size, on strainers, properly prepared for hanging.

Designs in all departments of art industry, capable of reproduction, are admissible in this class. Designs for glass and ceramic wares, precious and other metals, furniture and carving, plastic decorations, and other objects in relief,—also designs for textile fabrics, paper-hangings, mural decorations, tiles, mosaics, inlays, stained, painted, and decorated glass, &c.

Assistance from the possessors of drawings and models by such artists as Chambers, Adams, Soane, Stothard, Flaxman, Pitts, Pugin, Wyon, and others is especially desired, and the Committee trust that the holders of such works will communicate with the Secretary as early as convenient.

Illuminations of an original character will be admitted into this department.

All works must be delivered for the inspection of the Committee on or before the 31st of March, at the South Kensington Museum (office entrance).

. Intending Exhibitors are requested to communicate descriptions for the catalogue, and approximate size of models and frames without delay.

FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15TH, 1862.

The Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the One Hundred and Eighth Session was held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., W. H. Bodkin, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, in the chair.

The following candidates were proposed for election as members of the Society:—

Atkins, George James ...	{ 25, Ovington-square, Brompton, S.W.
Barclay, Robert	{ 29, Bucklersbury, E.C.
Beacock, Robert	{ Beeston-hill, Leeds.
Bingham, Henry C.	{ Wartonaby Hall, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.
Binnie, Alex. Richardson.	{ 7, Upper Lansdowne-terrace, Notting-hill, W.
Brooke, Edward.....	{ Norton Lodge, Timperley, Cheshire.
Browne, George	{ 25, Newman-st., Oxford-st., W.
Chappell, James.....	{ 388, Strand, W.C.
Cranston, James.....	{ Birmingham.
Dalley, John Lambert ...	{ Woodbury, Addiscombe.
Dawson, Christopher }	{ Weston Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire.
Holdsworth.....	{ Reform Club, S.W., and 9, Lonsdale - terrace, Barnes, S.W.
Draper, John	{ 13, Pall-mall, S.W.
Featone, Frederick	{ Hill Top, Midhurst.
Fisher, Richard	{ Bradford, Yorkshire.
Gath, John William.....	{ 9, Friday-street, E.C.
Heintzmann, Alexis	{ 50, Greek-street, Soho, W.
Huguenin, Gustave	{ Maple-villa, West Dulwich, S.
Jackson, Frederick Rowland.....	{ Beech-hill, Armagh, Ireland.
Kirk, John.....	{ The Park, Nottingham.
Leavers, J. W.	{ 3, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
Madden, James	{ 3, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, N.W.
Masey, Thomas Adair ...	{ Cophthwick, near Ripon.
Mason, Rev. George	{ Kingsland Basin, N.E.
Mason, Wm. Henry	{ 22, Kensington-pk.-gdns., W.
Moss, Arthur	{ Green Mount-terrace, Leeds.
Nichols, William	{ 24, Mecklenburgh-sq., W.C.
Ogilvie, Robert Annesley.	{ Bedford.
Piggot, Joseph A.	{ 314, Oxford-street, W.
Purdie, Thomas	{ St. Peter's-square, Manchester.
Ransome, Joseph Atkinson	{ Remington, J. (Messrs. Crawford and Co.).....
Remington, J. (Messrs. Crawford and Co.).....	{ 72, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Sandell, Richard Barker...	{ Osborne Lodge, Tulse-hill, S.
Schröder, Anthony.....	{ 26, Clifton-gardens, Maidavale, W.
Squire, Francis	{ Downend Lodge, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
Turner, John Pemberton.	{ Snow-hill, Birmingham.
Walker, Henry	{ 47, Gresham-street, E.C.
Weston, John D.	{ West-park, Bristol.
Wilson, James	{ Ravensbourne - park, Lewisham, S.E.
Woodward, Horace	{ Atlas Works, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

The following candidates were balloted for and duly elected members of the Society:—

Anstie, Alfred	55, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.
Beeton, S. O.	248, Strand, W.C.
Birkin, Richard, jun.	Nottingham.
Clarke, Robert, G.....	St. Alban's-road, Highgate, N.
Cutler, Joseph Horatio ...	New Town-row, Birmingham.
Davey, Joseph	Lewes, Sussex.
Dixon, George	Broad-street, Birmingham.

Dunning, Joseph Wm.	{ 1, Field-court, Gray's-inn, W.C.
Finlayson, John Sterling	{ 14B, Weymouth-street, Port-
Hamilton Bruce	land-place, W.
Frauenknecht, Oscar	Bangor House, Shoe-lane, E.C.
Hanrott, Philip Augustus	{ 8, Ladbroke-square, Notting-
	hill, W.
Horton, Isaac	{ New Park-st., Borough, S.E.,
	and 16, Clapham-rise, S.
Hunter, Edward	The Glebe, Blackheath, S.E.
Jackson, Edward E.	49, Rathbone-place, W.
Lamb, George	{ Worting, near Basingstoke,
	Hants.
Lea, John Wheelley.	68, Broad-street, Worcester.
Manning, John	Nottingham.
Payne, Joseph	Highgate, N.
Reid, John	{ 5, Langford-place, Lansdown-
	road, St John's-wood, N.W.
Scott, Charles A.	24, Ely-place, Holborn, E.C.
Underdown, Emanuel	{ 2, Gray's-inn-square, W.C.
Maguire	
Vaughan, Henry	{ 28, Cumberland-terrace, Re-
	gent's-park, N.W.
Waugh, Edgar Weller ...	3, Goodge-street, W.
Williams, Thomas.....	{ 15, Pembroke-gardens, Bays-
	water, W.
Yeo, Frank Ash.....	{ Belvoir-villas, St. Helen's-
	road, Swansea.

The CHAIRMAN rose and said—I am sure I shall be excused if, before we proceed with the business of the evening, I venture to make some allusion to the great, the irreparable loss which this Society has sustained since its last meeting, by the death of the late Prince Consort, its illustrious President. I think I may venture to say amongst all the numerous and varied institutions formed, for the purposes of utility or benevolence which had the advantage of his Royal Highness's patronage, there was none to which he seemed to devote more of his personal attention and interest than the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Here it was, as you remember, the great idea, the grand conception of the International Exhibition of 1851 was first, under his Royal Highness's care, promulgated; and had it pleased the Great Disposer of events to have prolonged his most useful and valuable life, we have reason to know that the great International Exhibition of 1862 would have been found to have engrossed the same care and attention, and to be equally the object of his solicitude. Although his Royal Highness was, on all occasions, foremost in the promotion of everything that tended to refine and elevate the public taste, he was not regardless, at the same time, of the success of the manufacturing interests, nor unmindful, but, on the contrary, the promoter, of every practical measure for the improvement of the condition and habits of the labouring classes of the population. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there has passed over the nation, on the death of this illustrious Prince, a sorrow of the most deep and engrossing kind; and we find the universal feeling to be not only great regret for his loss, but also an anxious desire, so far as we can do so, to sympathise with the beloved

and now bereaved Queen. I will not venture to intrude upon the attention of the meeting by any attempt to describe the feelings of those more active members of the Society who had the privilege of frequent personal intercourse with our late President, and who are, therefore, thoroughly impressed with a sense of his courteous condescension—of his enlightened mind—of his great knowledge of, and aptitude for, business, and readiness on all occasions to promote the objects of this Society. The sense of his great worth of those persons—I mean of the Council and managing members of this Society—has been expressed in an address already presented to the Queen, and our Council has also felt itself at liberty, and called upon to intimate their intention to contribute one thousand guineas from the funds of this Society in aid of any fund which may be raised for a proper memorial of the late Prince which shall receive the Queen's approval; and on both these objects I am sure they will receive the hearty concurrence of every member of this Institution. I cannot conclude without assuring you—and I do so on the part of those who take a more active share in the management of this Society than I am enabled to do—that the loss of our late Royal President will not be found in the slightest degree to induce any relaxation of their efforts to make the approaching Exhibition, so far as their share of the duty is concerned, worthy of his Royal Highness, and they hope to assist in carrying into perfect completeness all the arrangements for rendering it what it was intended to be under his Royal Highness's own auspices, had it pleased God to spare his valuable life. There cannot be a more striking proof of the interest which this Society takes in this great national work than this fact—that through the instrumentality of this Society a guarantee nearly approaching half a million sterling has been secured, with a view to the successful progress of that Exhibition; when this fact is considered, and when we are aware also, as we have heard from our proceedings to-night, of the constantly increasing number of members of this Society, we have a right to calculate that our efforts have met with general approval, and that the Society still retains that popularity which, in truth, is in a great measure ascribable to the judicious and enlightened patronage of the late Prince Consort, whose loss we, in common with all lovers of their country, now deplore.

The Paper read was—

COMPARISON OF THE YEAR 1851 WITH THE YEAR 1861.

By BLANCHARD JERROLD.

It appeared to me that a few timely comparisons might be made just now between the year 1851 and the year 1861, if only to waylay and confound the prophets of evil who harassed the Great Exhibition of 1851 at its birth.

I remember that a very violent, if not an overwitty pamphleteer—when the Royal Commissioners decided that the building should be of iron and glass—announced a certain number of stones which he was prepared to throw at the

glass palace. Stone the first appeared, and was hurled at the peaceful meeting of the nations; it fell like a feather, and the rest of the promised stones never saw the light. We might say to this foolish stone thrower—we hope he has paid his printer's bill, and there shall be an end of him; but that he had imitators by the dozen.

"Checks and disasters dwell in the veins
Of actions highest reared."

But because that which is noble has an assured victory, in the end, over that which is ignoble, it is not the less useful to glance at the authors of these checks and disasters, and, if we may, draw a moral out of their discomfiture.

I have been lately looking over Mr. Wentworth Dilke's remarkable collection of the literature (if literature one-twentieth part of it may be called), which the Exhibition of 1851 called forth. Writers of all degrees were tempted by the subject. There were sly sneerers and open enemies, as well as friends and enthusiasts. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, in 1850, was good enough to hope that the Prince Consort's project would be allowed "quietly to drop into the limbo of exploded schemes."

Angry critics wrote squibs addressed to their "eminenes" the Commissioners, on their "stolid imbecility." Even the illustrious guiding hand of the great undertaking was attacked. On the other hand, excited gentlemen sounded hymns of praise—occasionally, indeed, with rough and clumsy fingers. If a Brummagem Junius saw England's doom glittering, like a reptile, upon the grass in Hyde-park, another and a kinder muse saw in it a world of wonder—

"Too vast for rapture! too sublime for praise!"

Nor was fun wanting. The comic muse chirped; the humorous artist laughed and drew. Those comical creatures from Wurtemberg were laughed at by every visitor, from Her Majesty the Queen down to the least of the charity boys, who were marshalled through the Exhibition under the awful eye of Beadledom, like Mr. Sidney Smith's charity-boys, "full of catechism and bread-and-butter."

But I confess that I prefer plucking the wings of the birds of evil omen, that they may be held up as a warning to the future throwers of stones that fall like feathers, and the like:—to the author of Belshazzar's Feast, in its application to the Great Exhibition, for instance, who saw not that the great gathering, possible only in times of peace, was meant to conciliate the rival nations of the earth. Dr. Croly said, in 1851, in a sermon on the results of the Exhibition:—"If the distant sight of the prosperity of nations is often a source of jealousy, the nearer sight of it is a source of 'friendship'; that association is, in itself, a means of smoothing down the asperities of national prejudices—the gentle current that rounds the pebble, not the torrent that tears away the shore."

The success which attended the great International Exhibition of 1851 was due to a happy combination of circumstances. Every nation on the face of the earth had confidence in the people who invited them to the peaceful tournament of Hyde-park. M. Buffet, French Minister of the Interior in 1849, invited the members of the departmental Chambers of Commerce to sanction the admission of foreign exhibitors to compete with them in their forthcoming Paris Exhibition, but the replies of the Chambers proved that France was not yet strong or liberal enough to summon a hundred nations to compete with her in her own capital. The replies of the Chambers showed the strength of French protectionists. They rejected the minister's suggestions, even though they had been told that they should select their foreign competitors.

It is possible, however, that the French minister's circular suggested to the Prince Consort the bold idea of free and manly competition among nations, worthy of the nation that realized it. The late Prince's scheme (only the natural development of the courageous struggles made by this Society to establish great exhibitions of

national industry) for an exhibition of the industry of all nations included no restrictions, nor did it propose to give an unwholesome protection to a single native industry. One hundred nations were to find our ports and custom-houses thrown wide open. If France lacked the courage to brave the industrial contest, England had both the courage and the will. A national exhibition of industry had long been a proposition before the country, and manufacturers had regarded it coldly, but when British skill and strength were asked to stand in open competition with the world—to contest their ground with all comers—the national spirit was awakened. The Prince Consort had conceived an idea that was—as our neighbours have it—true to its proper hour—that was sown when the soil was ready to ripen it.

The seed was sown then in June, 1849. It grew rapidly. On the 29th of the same month, the general outlines of the Exhibition were laid down by the Prince; and at a meeting of several Members of the Society of Arts, held at Buckingham Palace on the following day, His Royal Highness set forth his views on "The Formation of a Great Collection of Works of Industry and Art in London in 1851." At this meeting the classification of the collection was arranged, but it was still matter of doubt whether the Exhibition of 1851 should be exclusively British or be open to the world. The meeting declared that it was an error to fix any limitation to the production of machinery, science, and taste, "which are of no country, but belong, as a whole, to the civilised world," and that "particular advantage to British industry might be derived from placing it in fair competition with that of other nations."

This declaration was the starting point of the Great International Exhibition of Industry of 1851.

The manner in which this great idea was carried out must be fresh in the minds of most Englishmen. Not a shilling came from the public purse. The spontaneous generosity of the British people built the Crystal Palace of Industry, and paid for England's hospitality to the world. It is true that the subscriptions came slowly, but there were men of noble spirit about. Still there were cavillers and croakers, but, as the Rev. J. A. Whish said in his prize essay, "at once it became apparent that the note which was struck was in harmony with the state of the world."

All that was wanted was a friendly elbow to wake sleepy nations to the music. Mr. Scott Russell, in the quality of representative British elbow, made two official tours through Germany, to wake the Germans to the music of Hyde-park. The generous flame of friendly emulation could, happily, be lit in all civilised parts of the world—for the world was at peace. And, now, men who had carped and sneered; narrow-minded manufacturers, who had held that England was not, commercially, strong enough to summon all the workers of the world to rival her in her metropolis—mystical prophets of shadowy evil were silenced, and it became apparent to the British nation that an event, which would give her new and lasting glory, was about to happen.

Our manufacturers soon showed their opinion on the uses of such an exhibition by demanding 417,000 superficial feet of exhibiting space, about twice the extent that could be given to them. In short, the success which attended the Great Exhibition of 1851 is fresh in all men's minds.

Mr. S. H. Blackwell said, in a lecture on the iron-making resources of the United Kingdom, delivered before this Society:—"However successful we may regard the Exhibition of 1851, for the great purpose for which it was originally designed, namely, to illustrate the progress made up to the present time in the various departments of the arts and manufactures of the world, and however wonderful may have been the vast collection of objects of wealth and industry which the science and skill of modern civilisation there brought together, it may certainly be asserted, that the Exhibition itself displayed, in no one of its details, any more re-

markable instance of modern progress than the vast and stately building which arose, with almost magic rapidity from the ground, and which was no less admirable for its beauty and simplicity than for its amazing vastness, and its perfect adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed. The very conception of the idea of the Crystal Palace, and its successful execution, placed prominently before us the great iron-making resources of the kingdom, and the extraordinary degree of perfection to which some of the branches of our iron manufacture have attained. Whilst other manufactures of the kingdom were illustrated by a careful selection of the most perfect results, attained in their own separate departments, the most remarkable illustration of the present condition of the iron manufacture was to be found in the building itself, which spread its lofty roof and walls of light over all it held, and guarded, with such perfect care and fitness, the boundless stores of wealth collected together from so many parts of the world."

That spring of 1851 will live in the memory of all who spent it in or about London. Early in March signs of extraordinary activity, in reference to the Exhibition, began to engross public attention. Lodging-house keepers became possessed with the passionate idea that great moguls would give uncounted gold for first floors in Camden-town, and that garrets would be the abode of grateful princes. The advertising columns of the newspapers were crowded with offers of little houses at Rotherhithe, to be secured for the nominal rent of ten guineas weekly, or in the Blackfriars-road for the hebdomadal bagatelle of £20. It was a wild time of speculation. Bakers expected to sell bread by the cartload; butchers believed that it would be unnecessary to part the leg from the body of the bullock; brewers believed it to be impossible to brew sufficient beer to supply the impending demand;—and, in the goose feathers of an attic bed, the imaginative lodging-house keeper looked to find the fabled eggs of gold. Editors of newspapers were tormented by suggestive correspondents. No idea was too wild in those hours of excitement. One correspondent gravely suggested that the Crystal Palace should be made to pay the national debt, and that Sir Joseph Paxton should be superintendent-general of the welcome transaction. Pamphlets, poems, sermons, songs, and satires, poured, as I have already described, from the press. Mr. Hunt drew up scientific handbooks; Mr. Charles Knight set forth aptly, "The Curiosities of Industry;" Mrs. Merrifield wrote on the "Harmony of Colours, as exemplified in the Exhibition;" Mr. Wornum produced a prize essay on "The Exhibition, as a Lesson of Taste;" Professor Forbes studied its vegetable kingdom; and Professor Gordon explained its machinery.

That which was noteworthy, however, throughout the excitement, before all else, in this first great International Exhibition of Industry, was the co-operation and emulation on equal terms of men of every race and every creed. We are told that in its success "the future historian will remark the first settled sign of the coming fraternity of nations." * * In that arena, for the first time in the annals of mankind, the Negro, the Malay, the Slave, and the American stood together on equal terms." The lessons that lay crowded in the various departments of the industry of the human race have been already laid before the world in a brilliant series of lectures by learned and gifted men, delivered in this room. To these essays the curious may be referred.

It seemed to me, however, that, having closely watched the progress of our great Exhibition of 1851, and having been connected in a literary capacity with the Universal Exhibition of Industry, held in Paris in 1855, I might venture to suggest some results of experience that would not be altogether useless. The ten years which have elapsed since the first International Exhibition was held, have not discovered the giant strides towards the fraternity of nations which was fondly anticipated by a few poetic minds. Yet it would be wrong to say that these ten years

have no social and commercial progresses to show. A disposition to develop the commercial intercourse of nations has been evinced throughout the continent of Europe. Our relations with France in 1851 were not carried on in that liberal spirit which dominated them in 1861. These exhibitions have familiarised us and our neighbours with new manufactures and processes. In Paris, in 1855, the French made the acquaintance of our potteries, and Messrs. Minton and others found themselves besieged by purchasers in the Palace of Industry in the Champs Élysées. Little matters often point to great results. Every visitor to the Paris exhibition must remember the fierce trade certain exhibitors of Irish bog oak ornaments drove in the British galleries, and how the exhibitors of Mr. Meehi's toilette luxuries by its success tempted speculators to open fine shops for English goods of this description on the Boulevard des Capucines and elsewhere.

On the other hand, Paris opened her brilliant store-houses, and we took a nearer view of them than we had ever before taken. The history of the renowned *articles de Paris*, and of the other art manufactures of France, is highly interesting, showing progress hand in hand with freedom.

The wonders of Parisian art workmanship that glittered along the northern line of the Exhibition building, were the most attractive of all the manufactures of taste in the Palace. They were the latest results of centuries spent by the various governments of France in developing the artistic genius of the working classes. Their story runs back to remote days—to the times of Jean Cousin, Bernard de Palissy, and to Pinaigrier. It traverses the dark times, when the corporations oppressed the industries they pretended to protect and promote; and gave to their chiefs the titles of kings and princes. It may be remembered that Francis I. issued an ordinance requiring the heads of corporations to assume less ambitious titles, and that Henry IV. was compelled to re-issue this order, because some corporations, and especially that of the Paris mercers, had refused to depose their king. But the workmen soon found that these corporations, first organised to combat feudal tyranny, became petty absolute governments. Protection in its most obnoxious form thus clogged the way of progress. Manufacturers cared little about improvements, being free from the dangers of competition. Heavily were the apprentices and journeymen taxed and ground down by sordid laws before they reached the dignity of freemen. Every man who had suffered these taxes and submitted to these laws was not willing to give up privileges so dearly bought; so that working men who had suffered by the tyranny of the corporations in early life, lived to support them, having themselves lived to enjoy the ease of free membership. But, as time wore on, it added to the grievances which, at last, sufficed to crush these unwholesome combinations. Before a man could become a freeman of a corporation he must have produced a *chef d'œuvre*. Then no obnoxious journeyman was ever held to have produced one, and this condemnation kept him beyond the pale of the privileged. At last, the freedom of a corporation became an heirloom in certain families. The freemen loaded themselves with rights and privileges, to the great disadvantage of workmen who did not happen to be their relations or friends. The merchants were banded in like manner; constant broils and lawsuits arose between rival corporations, as between the tailors and the second-hand clothesmen; and a grave discussion settled the line of demarcation between a new coat and an old one. A locksmith dared not make the nails necessary to the completion of his locks, because the manufacture of nails belonged to another corporation. Colbert, the good genius of French industry, was the first man who dared to strike, with a strong hand, at some of these antiquated laws and regulations. It was the mission of the woollen-merchant's son to infuse his large spirit of industrial progress into the national heart. He struck down the custom-house barriers that had been raised between province and province; he encouraged the improve

ment of agriculture; he created the French navy; he planned the great canal of the South; he called lace-makers from Venice and Flanders. At his invitation Vanrobais entered France from Holland, to found the great cloth manufactories of Abbeville. He installed the stocking-loom in the Chateau de Madrid, in the Bois de Boulogne. To him the French owe the Gobelins (that glowed in 1855 upon the walls of the Panorama building); and people, pausing before the great St. Gobain glass, in the nave of the Palace of Industry, might choose to remember that Colbert contributed to the establishment of this manufactory also. To him the French owe their Academies of Science, of Inscriptions, of Painting, Architecture, and Sculpture. But the requirements of the treasury stopped him when he approached the corporations. He could destroy various antiquated and unprofitable regulations, but this system was beyond his reach. He was compelled reluctantly to add to the number of privileged bodies, those of "sellers of oysters in the suite of the court," "testers of salt butter," and other equally important communities. These privileges were matters of bargain on the part of the court. Money was screwed from the pockets of the monopolists at every turn, sometimes on pain of an increase in the number of freemen. The stories of the difficulties which these monopolies threw in the way of men like Argand and Lenoir, are among the remarkable episodes of the history of industry. Turgot has the honour of having planned the abolition of the corporations, and the first French revolution counts among its benefits that of having carried Turgot's plan into execution.

From the fall of the corporations the rise of the Parisian art industry may be dated. The royal manufactories had nursed a class of workmen who could bring art to beautify the highest skill, and the history of modern French industry is the history of working men who have risen to high places. Lyons owes its renown to working men—to Garon, Bouchon, Lasalle, and others. To see that this remark applied, in 1855, to the great industry which produces Paris articles (*Articles de Paris*), it was only necessary for the exhibition visitor to learn the stories of such men as Jeanselme, whose stall of wonderfully ornamented furniture was one of the curiosities of the glass palace. He began life in the Faubourg St. Antoine as a poor workman; in 1855, he owned a great establishment in which about 300 men earned wages. He was not, however, a man of extraordinary fortune, for on all sides close copies of his career might be found. He declared that his only advantage, in the beginning, over hundreds of workmen, was that he knew something of drawing—a something derived from a gratuitous drawing-school in his native province.

And here we approach the secret of these wonderful Paris articles. Without entering into the question of the advisability or non-advisability of paying for the art education of working men out of the public exchequer, it may be safely stated that to these purely gratuitous drawing schools—to these institutions, as liberal and comprehensive as the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers—to the constitution of the Gobelins tapestry establishment—whither pupils chosen from provincial towns were sent at the cost of the State, to learn the best dyeing processes, &c., and to carry back this knowledge to their native place—and to the Museum of Natural History, where the raw produce necessary to industry was classed and tested—the working men, not only of Paris, but of Lyons, Mulhausen, Rouen, and Abbeville, owe that grace, and that intelligence, which have enabled them to command markets, in which foreigners had the advantage of durability of material only. Indeed, it would appear to many people that art has been cultivated in France, not in aid of, but at the expense of all the solid qualities of manufacturing industry. In their haste to print the perfect pattern, our neighbours have occasionally neglected the perfection of the modest office of the loom. In their admiration of a brilliant dye they have occasionally forgotten the use of a solid thread.

We are told that their furniture is splendid, with its ormolu, enamels, and costly inlaying of woods; but, up to this time, few Paris doors swing fairly upon their hinges. In cotton cloth they cannot approach the looms of Lancashire.

Light as air—daring to rashness—glowing till the eye aches and is worn out, is the style of art which Paris has reached in her workshops. Here the draughtsman knows no bounds. All that floats to the surface of his brain goes direct, without the balance of a second thought, to the tip of his pencil. He wants a handle to the jug upon which he is engaged:—two crocodiles, one with its hind-quarters in the ample jaws of the other, are not too formidable for his purpose. A tailor gives him an order:—The obelisk of Luxor becomes a stripe down a pair of trowsers; hieroglyphics tell upon founcces; coins that would enrich any museum are effectively strung together for a lady's hair; a stack of arms, with Napoleon in a contemplative attitude before it, is an apt design for a tooth-pick stand; a rag-picker, with his basket at his back, and his lantern in his hand, stands, in bronze, with a load of lucifers behind, and a spirit burner in the lantern, at the service of his smoker. The marriage of the Emperor is not a composition too complex for the use of the embroiderer of shirt fronts, as many visitors in the French Gallery of the Universal Exhibition must have remarked. Neither is the French designer inconvenienced by "Puritanic stays," as his designs, realised in sugar and chocolate, and displayed in gorgeous shops along the Boulevards, and in the Rue Vivienne, every New Year's Day, fully testify. He can be graceful for the jeweller, grotesque for the tobacconist, and broad for the confectioner. One day he will design a rose leaf, with a diamond dew-drop upon it, for a brooch; on the morrow, Dutchmen carousing over a tub grow out of his nimble pencil, for a tobacco-box, and from the tobacco-box he will wander to designs for a milliner. He has always a new idea at the disposal of his customers. If, last month, rosebuds and grapes were worn in Lucy Hocquet's bonnets, for this month he produces cabbage roses, plums, and cherries. Last month, coronets of bright green leaves encircled the fashionable heads of Parisian ladies; for this month he has a new idea—he paints garlands of seared and withered leaves, of leaves touched artistically by the "fiery fingers" of autumn. From cherries, worn to-day, bright and juicy, he may dare to advance to windfalls, or to fruit half consumed by sparrows!

This tendency of French designers to deal in the extravagant has been undoubtedly fostered and developed under the second empire. Under Louis Napoleon, to be costly is to be fashionable. That simplicity which was wont to be the chief charm of our neighbours' fashions, and that art which gave to common objects and cheap materials the value of simple beauty of form, are now neglected. The Exhibition of 1855 was evidence of the general craving for gold and marble; for lace, at once heavy and priceless; for furniture, at once uncomfortable and dazzling. The Bordeaux book-case, carved out of solid wood, was, perhaps, the only piece of simple French furniture in the Exhibition. The rest surprised beholders, because it was worth so many thousand francs. A child's chair, price £20; an arm chair valued at £80. These were the objects of attraction in the nave of the palace, and these alone in the furniture department. We looked in vain for household goods of common material wrought with taste. We sought, without result, china specially designed for the cottage. We admired tables studded with costly enamels; book-cases laden with gold; clocks resting upon ormolu cupids or serving as battle ground for warriors in bronze; goldsmiths' works unsparingly peppered with precious stones. Marvellous monuments of human patience were the heavy founcces of lace, which only an Imperial purse, unchecked by our prosaic, calculating House of Commons, could buy. Very splendid was the gigantic bird-cage of delicately elaborated oak, set amid hot-house flowers, and musical with birds worth

their weight in gold. Perfect, perhaps, was the taste herein shown. The workman's hand must have had wondrous skill before it could realise that microscopic carving, this faultless polish. But few are the people who can pluck turquoise forget-me-nots, or dally with enamel rose-leaves sparkling with diamond dew. These rare products were acceptable, indeed, as so many *tours-de-force*; but more important is the art which elevates the humble home by simple forms of beauty.

The artist-workman of Paris, however, is a man who delights in costly materials. It is not his mission to diffuse a sense of beauty over his country. If he can conceive any errand beyond that which enables him to frequent his *Barrière* ball, it is to show how ornament may be added to ornament, how silver may be wedded to gold, and ebony to satin-wood. In the *Fable for Critics* we are assured that—

"Over-ornament ruins both poem and prose,—
Just conceive of a muse with a ring in her nose!"

Now the French art-workman's goddess *has* a ring on her nose. Not a plain gold ring, if you please; but a golden circle, thickly crusted with gems. His goddess wears nothing that is plain. Her bonnets are orchards; her dresses employ dozens of hands to each; her fingers display the revenue of a state; and upon her bosom lies the wealth that would feed armies. To this showy goddess the Paris workman unceasingly directs his eyes; looking out from a *mansarde*, where a pot of flowers, bought near the Madeleine, after market-hours, is the only beauty. For it is remarkable that Paris, the city where art is the passion of the masses, is conspicuous for the ugliness of its common household goods. Angular straw chairs, deal tables, thick clumsy crockery, and frightfully barbarous stoneware, make up the poor man's *ménage*. Among the middle-classes a gaudy *salon* is seen, with a splendid clock, chairs elaborately ornamented, handsome lace curtains, but here household grace ends. A tea-service is permanently placed upon the *salon* table for the inspection of visitors—a *Sèvres* service possibly—but proceed to the dining-room, examine the crockery in daily use, and you must be thoroughly disenchanted, for these will be found coarse and ugly. It is not that the head of such a *ménage* has no love of art manufacture; on the contrary, he adores it, but it is beyond his means. All he can afford is a *salon* furnished, as he expresses it, with *luxe*, and as there is no medium between *luxe* and positive plainness and ugliness, he is compelled to adopt the style, or want of style, perceptible in his dining-room.

Well, a close examination of the Universal Exhibition of 1855, enabled people of all nations to see these defects and excellencies of Paris art workmanship.

I have no doubt the gentleman who threw that harmless stone at the glass palace, in Hyde-park, if he is alive, is quite prepared to throw another at the Kensington building that is being prepared for the Exhibition of 1862, and that he will ask what good has come of the Universal Exhibitions that have gone before. I should like to point the moral of the stone he threw in 1851, by showing him the rare and cheap produce of our potteries, and of Lancashire becoming household presences in France. I should like to drink, to his better and more liberal temper, in a glass of the cheap claret our new friendship has produced, and recommend him, when he sees generous men helping forward the good works of his day, in the words of poor Elizabeth Barrett Browning, to—

"Keep up the fire,
But leave the generous flames to shape themselves."

When, in the beginning of last year, it became apparent that there was a fixed determination to have another Universal Exhibition of Industry in this country, and that it would be held no later than 1862, the promoters of this new industrial tournament were told that everybody had had enough of Industrial Exhibitions, and that nobody would exhibit. Important *Parisian manufacturers* told me, last spring, that they should not send a single article;

yet I find their names in the list, and asking for more space than Prince Napoleon's Committee can afford them. A very prominent Sheffield exhibitor of 1851, most positively declared to me, in 1861, that he should not give himself the least trouble for the Exhibition of this year; yet I have reason to know that he is looking rather sharply to his Exhibition laurels at this moment. The Royal Commissioners have received demands for space from ten thousand British exhibitors alone—two thousand more than applied in 1851. We gather, day by day, from the papers, instances of the impetuosity with which our neighbours are throwing themselves into the healthy competition. A considerable number of people, after all, appear to have made up their mind, in 1861, that the great show of 1851 might be repeated without doing them any serious injury.

I mark one most gratifying advance made within the ten years. The *Athenæum*, in 1851, printed the following sentence:—"The absence of Naples seems to make her a self-doomed outcast among the communities of the world." The *Athenæum* will be able to give a better account of Naples a few months hence I have no doubt.

We shall see, when in May next we are admitted to the Universal Exhibition of 1862, the full extent of the good which previous Universal Exhibitions have achieved. M. Jobard has published four bulky treatises at Brussels on the new inventions shown at Universal Exhibitions. This gentleman gives a vast array of facts for the benefit of his countrymen, but the mere existence of his books is enough to prove that the industrial contests of 1851 and 1855, set men thinking of what was good and adaptable to native uses beyond the limits of their own country. There is also reason to believe that travelling has had its natural effect, and that we shall meet our foreign visitors with more toleration for their eccentricities, and better preparations for their comfort than were shown in 1851. For instance, in the important matter of refreshments, we have profited by the experience of 1855 in Paris, and by the ridicule to which we were subjected in 1851.

I remember that in the latter year, M. Jules Lecomte was pleased to recount his London experiences in a little book, which he called, "A Voyage of Disagreeables in London." In this work he alluded to the refreshment stalls of the Exhibition of 1851, and to the prowess of our ladies thereat. He admires their beauty, but, he adds, neither Byron nor Shakespeare have mentioned their appetite. His own experience was startling. He says that "a young Miss declared that she wanted something sustaining. We were near one of those gigantic buffets, the proprietors of which were making enormous fortunes by sustaining the blonde Misses of Albion. I offered to accompany the failing islander. We arrived before the counter. 'What can the bird find here to put into its little beak?' I exclaimed to myself, as I looked upon the massive cakes, the plum puddings, and all the 'plombs' cut into slices, and piled up in the shape of pyramids, appearing at once so nourishing and so indigestible that even a look at them made one feel stuffed. Well, the little bird ate six shillings worth."

This time our Commissioners are determined that M. Lecomte's choice of refreshments shall not be restricted to Midsummer plum puddings and massive cakes. We have seen more of one another; and we shall be in all respects better prepared for the duties of hospitality.

Mr. Eborall, of the South-Eastern Railway, has given me the following as the increase of traffic between England and France by the channel boats, or rather of the issue of through tickets to and fro:—

In 1851,—44,265 first-class passengers, and 27,393 second-class passengers: total, 71,658, travelled between London and Paris. This, of course, was a large increase on the traffic of the previous year. 1861 was not, in any way, a year the events of which promoted an increase of travelling, yet see how the intercourse between the two countries had increased.

Last year, 88,427 first-class passengers; 35,546 second-

class passengers; total, 123,973 passengers travelled between the two capitals. This is an increase of 52,315, even on the Great Exhibition year. It is remarkable that of this increase more than 44,000 were first-class passengers, while only 8,000 were second-class passengers. Within the ten years the first-class traffic between this country and France has more than doubled. This is surely a fact that augurs well for the success of our second universal Exhibition of Industry. I have heard from Arles Dufour, of Lyons, that the working men's excursions thereabouts are not yet working briskly, but at any rate we shall receive this time considerable bodies of foreign workmen, who will travel hither at a price that was unheard of in 1851. Last year I had the pleasure, with Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Layard, of accompanying the first excursion of British workmen that ever visited Paris. These excursionists travelled to Paris and back, by Folkestone and Boulogne, for £1. They spent a happy week in Paris, without crowding or inconvenience, and I am informed that the experiment is to be tried again more than once next summer.

I have now submitted to you a few of the points on which we may make comparisons between 1851 and 1861, gathering from them strong reasons to hold that England did well, for the progress of the world, when she held the first Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. From the list of the familiar names in the government and preparation of our first great industrial tournament, we shall miss the illustrious name of the wise Prince who was the soul of it; I may add, in conclusion, that the English people also miss with regret, from the generous enterprise, a name that shone brilliantly in 1851—that of Sir Joseph Paxton.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS said that the subject opened up by the title of Mr. Jerrold's paper was of a most comprehensive character, and embraced many very important incidents and topics. To quote the words of Mr. Jerrold, "It would be wrong to say that these ten years have no social and commercial progresses to show." Mr. Jerrold had presented to them merely the amusing aspect of the picture, but there were other views of the ten years' progress interesting to the members of a Society devoted to the interests of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which it might be worth while to examine briefly. And the inquiry ought scarcely to be limited to the United Kingdom and France, but should be extended to Europe generally, to America, Asia, and the world at large; especially, too, did the progress of our Colonies stand out prominently in those ten years. We had recently been taking a census of our home population, and many of our possessions had also been enumerating their people, and making even a more careful analysis of their natural and social condition than ourselves. The present therefore offered a fitting opportunity for forming some kind of rough estimate of the present and the past. Firstly, what had been the progress of art in the past decade. There had been one special representation of Fine Art Treasures at Manchester, which had been a great success; but the collection, illustrating modern art, which would be exhibited from all quarters of the world this year, as compared with the works of the past, would be the best answer to the inquiry. It would be found that painting, sculpture, photography, and art education had greatly advanced. If we passed next to manufactures—in which we as a nation chiefly excelled—how striking and prominent were the advances which we had made, although in a few branches the Continental nations were competing creditably with us. Take, for instance, our mining industry—the production of coal had risen to nearly 70 million tons, and the exports of coal had trebled. The value of the machinery and mill-work exported had risen from 1 to 4 millions. The production of iron had risen from 2½ to 3½ million tons, and the value of our exports of iron and iron manufactures in various shapes, had increased from

8½ millions sterling to 21½ millions. The advance in our textile manufactures in the period under review has been enormous. Independent of the immense home consumption by our well-clothed population, the value of the exports of textiles has risen from 44½ to 77 millions. Cotton manufactures alone have advanced from 30 to 52 millions; and Great Britain now supplies cotton goods to the population of the globe to the extent of about 1s. 3d. per head. Woollen manufactures exported have risen from an aggregate of 1½ million to 4 millions sterling, and would have increased to even a greater extent but for a want of larger supplies of the raw material, especially of long-stapled lustrous wools suited to the worsted manufacture. Our African and Australian colonies had hitherto confined themselves to the production of fine merino wools, but the high price realised for long-wools would, ere long, stimulate the more extensive production of that quality in localities suited to it. Looking only at our foreign trade, we should find that between 1851 and 1861 our external commerce, and of consequence, the shipping employed in the carrying trade, had nearly doubled. And for much of this we were largely indebted, as he had shown on a former occasion, to the increase in our steam marine. We were now possessed of 700 or 800 more steamers than we owned in 1851, and these registered double the amount of tonnage. We had also built and registered in the ten years 16,300 merchant vessels, measuring three and a half million tons. Were not these important facts, indicative of progress to a maritime nation, whose ports were always open, and whose commerce extended to every country. He would not speak of the condition and progress of the Royal Navy, although this was a matter of interest, especially at the present time. The advance and improvements in the character of the ships built in the last ten years, and their fittings and armament were patent to all. The improvements in the social condition of the country was also very remarkable. The people were better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated, possessed more comforts, and generally received better wages. There had been a very large reduction of taxation. The glass and window duty, soap, newspaper stamp, paper, timber, tea, sugar, fruit, and various other minor customs and excise duties, had either been wholly repealed or much reduced. And though the annual revenue raised had been increased by about twenty millions, yet there were causes for this, owing to the position of foreign affairs, which were not likely to be permanent, and a diminution of the national expenditure, especially hereafter, on our naval defences, would, doubtless, lead to a further reduction of taxation. There was a feature in our social improvements which ought not to be passed over without notice, and that was the great increase of postal facilities, which had so largely swelled the correspondence of the country, increasing the letters delivered from 327 to 564 millions. The number of post-offices had been largely increased, and in the metropolis here was not a house a furlong from a letter-box. The money orders had been extended to the colonies, and the number and amount transmitted had nearly doubled in the ten years. The book-post and the Post-office Savings Banks were other conveniences, whilst the foreign postal rate had been largely reduced, and the means of communication been rendered more regular, speedy, and convenient, greatly to the interests of commerce. If we turned to agriculture, great and manifold improvements had been made in the cultivation of the soil and in the harvesting of crops, by cheaper and improved artificial manures and agricultural implements, whilst the latest improvement was the harnessing of steam to the plough. Chemistry, again, had achieved wonders in the discovery and useful application of new dyes, the products of coal, the manufacture of aluminium, &c. If they looked even around them in the great metropolis, they would see much indicative of startling progress made in the past ten years, although occurring progressively under their very eyes. These improvements were likely to

be overlooked. Need he allude to the new bridges, streets, railway termini, hotels, and hospitals, the Crystal Palace, South Kensington Museum, Museum of Economic Geology, and other similar buildings and institutions. Looking abroad it would be found that the position of foreign countries had been materially altered for the better—their political and social condition and commerce had greatly improved. We had concluded many new and important commercial treaties. He had shown the members, in a recent paper, how largely all foreign countries intended to compete in the forthcoming Exhibition, whether from the far East, South America, and even from Central Africa; but one of the latest announced exhibitors was the King of Madagascar, while he had even heard that the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands contemplated coming over to visit the Exhibition. He had written so much lately on the progress of the British Colonies, that it was not necessary that he should do more than state that their position in 1851 and 1861 was widely different. Then not more than ten or twelve colonies took part in the display, and some of those in a very imperfect manner; now there would be scarcely three or four out of the 50 British Possessions unrepresented, and these had gone in energetically, by the votes of large sums and by creditable personal exertions, to do their best to stand well in the eyes of the visitors. Especially would our great Australian possessions, which have added half a million of people to their population in the ten years, stand out prominently in the Colonial Courts of the Exhibition. Their material progress had been remarkable, and not a little aided by the enormous amount of gold there discovered and thrown upon the world. The colony of Victoria intended to send a gilded pyramid rising forty feet, on a base ten feet square, as a representation of the 800 tons of gold that had been found there in the last ten years. But the gold discovered in the other Australian colonies would probably make up an amount of 200 tons more, whilst we should have supplementary exhibits from the rich gold fields of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and elsewhere. These gold discoveries might almost all be comprised within the last ten years under notice, and had enabled us to add to our gold coinage 56 millions sterling, besides the large amount put into circulation in Europe and America, and the Colonies themselves. 240 millions might safely be assumed as the aggregate value of the gold discovered in that period. Mr. Jerrold had favoured them with the figures of the increase of traffic between England and the Continent by the Channel boats from Dover and Folkestone, but these were not the only outlets we possessed, and gave but a small indication of the increase of passenger traffic which flowed largely in and out of London, Southampton, and Liverpool, Hull and Leith, Cork and Galway. The increased entries and clearances of sailing vessels and steamers was fully 75 per cent. in excess of those of 1851; and looking at the great facilities which were being offered by the directors of steam companies and railways, and the large increase in these, the number of visitors would necessarily be very great to the metropolis this year. He had no desire to take up unnecessarily the time of the meeting to the prejudice of speakers who might follow, but he could not permit the paper to pass without adding to it some few of the salient facts which necessarily obtruded themselves from the very title.

Dr. COLLIER begged to indorse most fully the sentiments which were so ably set forth in the paper read this evening. It was, he said, patent to the world that the late illustrious President of the Society was the means of inaugurating a new era in the world's history. The last few years had been memorable for benefits which they had conferred, not only on England, but on all parts of the world. He could say, having been in 1851 in a distant portion of the earth, that the effect of that Exhibition of 1851 had been felt as distinctly there as it was in Hyde Park. They little estimated the vast effects of that social intercourse—that bringing together of the peace produc-

tions of the world, which was involved in the grand idea of the Exhibition of 1851. The nations of the earth held England in high respect as much on that account as for her prowess in arms. The greatness of a nation was established more in her manufactures than in her military achievements.

Mr. N. WILSON confessed to some feeling of disappointment. He had listened with considerable interest to the paper, but it appeared to him to be, in many respects, defective as a comparison between the years 1851 and 1861,—or, as he supposed he might more properly take it—a comparison between the Exhibition of 1851 and the contemplated Exhibition of 1862. It seemed to him that if Mr. Jerrold had expended a little less time in humorous description of some of the incidents of the last Exhibition, and also of the social habits of the French artisan in 1855, he might have devoted more time to the illustration of the changes that had taken place in the various industries of this country between 1851 and 1861, and in estimating the position which we should, probably, occupy in 1862, as compared with that which we occupied in 1851. He (Mr. Wilson) had expected that the progress of our arts during the last ten years would have formed the subject of the paper. He had anticipated some illustration of how we had acquitted ourselves in 1851 and might acquit ourselves in 1862, where we had succeeded and where we had failed, and what were our anticipation of success in 1862. Certainly he had expected to hear something with regard to those industries which had either ceased or been very much reduced between 1851 and 1861, as well as of any new industries which had sprung up in the interval. There were branches of industry, which had sprung into existence in that interval. There was one industry—a large and important industry with which he (Mr. Wilson) was more particularly connected, entirely new since 1851, of which no notice had been taken in the paper—that was the sewing machine. In 1851 it was scarcely known. An attempt at a machine of that kind was exhibited in 1851, but it was simply an attempt; but, if he mistook not, in 1862 those machines would form one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition, whether as regarded the beauty of the mechanism or the results effected through its instrumentality. Amongst other industries that had arisen since 1851, he certainly thought the sewing machine was worthy of a passing notice in a paper of this kind. If time permitted, he should have been happy to have brought before the meeting some of the remarkable influences which that industry had created in the labour-market generally, and the effects it had produced in fashion, dress, and manufacture; in fact, in everything to which the human hand, in connexion with the needle, had been applied. Its effects might truly be said to have been marvellous.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON said he had listened with some attention to the paper and to the discussion that had taken place, and he failed to see the practical results that were to flow from them. One gentleman had referred in a comprehensive manner to the great increase which had taken place in the manufactures and commerce of the country in the last ten years; but he thought both that gentleman and the author of the paper had forgotten to notice the very different position which the great promoter of arts and manufactures—the Society of Arts—occupied in that time. If Shipley (a teacher of drawing), who founded this Society could have foreseen that the day would come when the Society would be presided over by the Consort of our Sovereign—by the Consort of the most popular sovereign that ever ruled over this country, he would have felt sufficiently rewarded for the great trouble and exertions which he underwent to establish this Society. It would be found that, during the early years of the Society, it occupied a most prominent position; its progress increased in a most surprising manner, so that in the tenth year of its existence the number of its members was 2,400, and during the first

twelve years of its operations it distributed no less a sum than £16,000 in premiums for inventions and improvements in Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and in thirty years the sum amounted to nearly £30,000, or nearly equal to £1,000 annually; but, almost as it were following the natural course of mortal life, this Society, when it approached towards the end of its first century, became decrepit and effete. About the time when their late illustrious president undertook that office—which, so far as he was concerned, was not a mere honorary position—the number of members was only about that which they had elected in one night during the present session, viz., 300. The number of members at the present time was fast approaching 3,000. They also knew that the Exhibition of 1851 was the offspring of this Society, and if they wanted to ascertain the progress which this Society had made in the last ten years, they would find it in the second offspring of the Society—the Exhibition of 1862. He was sure if the gentleman who had read this paper had given a description of the progress which had taken place in the proceedings and in the results of the proceedings of this Society he could not have given a better history of the practical improvements which had taken place in the arts and manufactures of the country during the last ten years. The Exhibition of 1862 would miss some great names. It would miss its head, who a few short months ago occupied the chair in that room, and who assured them with his own lips of the great interest which he took in the Exhibition of 1862. His Royal Highness was extremely anxious that it should not be left to others to say it for him, and those who were present would not forget the forcible manner in which His Royal Highness assured the Society, and the whole world through the Society, of the great and earnest interest which he took in its progress, and in the success of the approaching Exhibition.

Mr. JAMES STRIDE said he had expected that the paper would have been of a different character, and would have entered more fully into the important topics embraced by the title. He did not feel that full justice had been done to so large and comprehensive a subject, covering so vast a field as the Exhibition of 1851 and 1862, and the progress of the country in its Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce during that interval.

The CHAIRMAN said the time had arrived for him to submit to the meeting the vote which was usually proposed on such occasions, of thanks to the gentleman who had kindly favoured them by reading the paper they had heard, and he did not shrink from that duty, notwithstanding the observations in which some of the speakers had chosen to indulge. They were in the habit of hearing, in the discussions in that room, remarks tending to elucidate the matter treated of, or to give additional information on the subject of the paper, always expecting that the gentlemen who devoted their time and talents gratuitously to the Society should be treated with something like forbearance in the observations which followed the reading of the paper. He could only say, with respect to some of the observations which had been made, they could hardly expect that in the compass of a single lecture, could be brought before this, or any other meeting, the whole of the vast subject which had been to some extent elucidated by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold; and he must say it would be somewhat too much to expect—if they looked at his name—that there should not be some approach to humour in his treatment of the subject. It now remained for him to propose, and he was sure the meeting would cheerfully adopt it—a vote of thanks to Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, for the trouble he had taken in preparing and reading this paper.

The vote of thanks having been passed,

Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD said he felt that some of the observations which had been made were not unwarranted by the paper he had read. When it was first suggested to him that he should read this paper—which he had prepared to be read elsewhere—he felt that it was not sufficiently practical to be read before this Society, but his scruples

were overruled, and he had ventured to bring the subject before them. He begged to thank the meeting for the vote which had just been passed, and for the indulgence with which they had listened to him; and he begged, moreover to apologise to the gentleman at the further end of the room (Mr. Wilson) for not having made a special and elaborate reference to the sewing machine.

The Secretary announced that on Wednesday evening next, the 22nd inst., a Paper by Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, "On the Present Aspect of the Fine and Decorative Arts in Italy, with special reference to the recent Exhibition in Florence," would be read.

MEMORIAL TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

MEETING AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Tuesday, 14th inst., a public meeting, convened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, was held in the Egyptian-hall, at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of a testimonial to his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The hall was crowded, and among those present were:—The LORD MAYOR, who presided; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P.; the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Bredalbane, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.; Mr. Western Wood, M.P.; Lord Elcho, M.P.; Mr. W. Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P.; the Hon. G. Denman, M.P.; Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart.; the Hon. A. Kinnard; Mr. A. Angus Croll; Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P.; Mr. W. Murray, M.P.; Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. Gregson, M.P.; the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; the Very Rev. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's; Alderman Salomons, M.P.; Alderman Wilson, Alderman Sir John Musgrove, Bart.; Sir Moses Montefiore, Alderman Sir F. G. Moon, Bart.; Alderman Mechi, Alderman Abbis, Alderman Rose, Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Alderman Gabriel, Alderman Phillips, the Sheriffs Cockerell and Twentyman, the Common Serjeant, Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. Geo. Godwin, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. J. Griffith Frith, Mr. Peter Graham, Mr. Thomas Winkworth, Mr. John Alger, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Mr. Robert Hunt, Mr. Charles Hill, Mr. George Moffatt, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Henry Roberts, Mr. Thomas Sopwith, Mr. W. Foster White, Professor Donaldson, and Mr. Le Neve Foster.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Michael Gibbs, the Lord Mayor's chaplain,

The LORD MAYOR said—My Lords and Gentlemen—I have convened this meeting to consider the propriety of erecting a lasting memorial to his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and of recording, for the information of future ages, the deep grief of all classes at the irreparable loss which the Queen and the nation have been called upon to suffer. The death of the illustrious Prince, whose enlightened and active mind was continually employed in labouring for the improvement of all our social institutions, and ameliorating the condition of the working classes, is a calamity of which at present we can hardly form an adequate estimate. (Hear, hear.) I summoned this meeting in the consciousness that my request would be responded to as it has been this day. There would have been a greater number of highly distinguished personages here if there had been more time. (Hear, hear.) I have many letters from noblemen and others excusing themselves on the score of distance and engagements and obligations which could not be deferred. We have, however, quite a sufficient number in this hall, and we have all classes here represented in a manner

which will satisfy the public mind that this is a proper movement. (Cheers.) I will not occupy the time of the meeting by reading any letters, but there is one so important that I think I should fail in my duty if I did not make some reference to it. The letter is signed "P. Le Neve Foster," the Secretary of the Society of Arts, and the pith of it is, that the Society will subscribe one thousand guineas towards the erection of any monument to the memory of the late Prince Consort, the design and execution of which may be approved of by her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) I may add that if, in addition, it should be thought fit to extend the memorial beyond erecting a national monument—if it should be found desirable to do anything further in order to carry out those great objects which it is well known his late Royal Highness had at heart—then the Society of Arts will again give its assistance to the work. (Hear.) I will not detain you longer, as there are many eloquent and distinguished persons present to address you, and I will conclude by calling upon the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London to move the first resolution. (Loud applause.)

The Bishop of London, who was greeted with loud cheers, said—My Lord Mayor, I have been requested to move the following resolution:—"That this meeting, deeply deploring the irreparable loss the country has sustained by the lamented death of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, whose powerful and well-regulated mind and great abilities have for more than twenty years been unceasingly devoted to improving the condition of the humbler classes, and to the development and extension of science and art, and to the judicious education and training of the royal family, is of opinion that a lasting memorial should be erected commemorative of his many virtues, and expressive of the gratitude of the people." (Cheers.) I shall certainly, my Lord Mayor, best consult my own feelings by saying very little in moving this resolution. I think we must all feel that we are called upon to say very few words to-day, and that the fewer those words are the better, for in the presence of a great grief silence is what best becomes us. In that bewilderment with which we look to the nature of our loss—and we are at present quite unable to calculate how great that may be—we can scarcely speak of it in adequate terms; and in the presence of that sacred mourning which we may disturb by obtrusive words not suited for the occasion, we had better leave the matter to the deep feeling of the nation than attempt to give expression to our sentiments, which are even now struggling for utterance, although weeks have passed since our loss came upon us. Yet, of course, it is expected that we should in some way indicate the particular form in which we would commemorate our sense of this great bereavement, and I think I may take it for granted that I am expressing the feeling of all present when I say that we are greatly indebted to the Lord Mayor for having called us here to-day. (Cheers.) Not that it is any movement exclusively his own; he has brought us together rather in his capacity as our civic head, in order to give vent and expression to the feelings which are in all our hearts, and we are rather here by ourselves, by our sentiments, and by our desires, than in obedience to any commands or suggestion we have received from his lordship. Doubtless it may occur to many that there are other ways in which the sense of our great bereavement may be expressed. It might not have been unnatural to wait for the approaching assembling of the representatives of the nation; and nothing could be more becoming than that they should testify by some great public act their sense, as the representatives of the nation, of what it has pleased God to bring upon us; but still, perhaps, it would be more congenial to the sentiments of Englishmen that the first movement in this matter should come from among themselves—that it should not have the formal appearance which a vote of the House of Commons must necessarily bear—that it should not be merely the representatives of the people who proposed that a monument should be

erected to our illustrious Prince, but that the youngest and poorest in the land, as well as those who are our chiefs in wealth and rank, should have an opportunity of joining spontaneously in this mode of testifying what they feel in the calamity they have sustained. (Cheers.) Indeed the great characteristic of this national mourning appears to be, that it has been felt with all the force of a domestic sorrow throughout the breadth of this land. (Hear, hear.) Everyone has been touched to see how the poorest as well as the richest have done their best to show their sympathy in this loss; and indeed it would be a great misfortune if the poorest were not encouraged to come forward to give even the smallest portion of their hardly gathered earnings to testify their sorrow, for I am certain that in the heart of the royal mourner with whom we sympathize the kindly feelings of the poor will be as much appreciated as those of the rich and noble. (Cheers.) The youngest child may well be invited to take a part in this national memorial, for certainly as long as their lives last the children now on their mothers' knees will not forget this gloomy time, and will ask as they grow older what was the full meaning of this national sorrow, and will be able to tell to their latest day what it was to see a whole nation bowed down in one feeling of sympathy lamenting the loss of one whom they so much honoured and loved. (Cheers.) Then, as to the particular course our sympathy is called to take, I presume it is intended we shall have a monument which shall speak of but one thing—a monument which shall speak of our deep sorrow caused by the real worth of him whose death we are lamenting. No doubt it has been customary of late to give some sort of secondary utility to the monuments we raise, but I think we do not wish to do that on the present occasion. (Cheers.) It is better, as far as my mind goes, that it should be a monument, and a monument alone. (Hear, hear.) My belief is that if we are to look to utility, nothing will be found more useful than a simple monument, which shall proclaim to the nation how we honour and love the memory of him whom we have so much cause to honour and love. (Hear, hear.) Look at the monuments erected in this metropolis, and throughout the land. I don't think that any one of them, great as are the men whom they commemorate, will be found more really useful than that which we are seeking this day to inaugurate. It is not every man who is able to serve his country in the field of battle, or by achieving great victories; it is not every man who is able to take his part in conflicts in the senate, or to win for himself a distinguished place in some honourable profession in the land; but every man can learn to do his duty well in the station to which God has called him to do it—especially in domestic life, knowing that through the due discharge of domestic duties political life gains its strength, and knowing also that he whom we this day mourn, if he had done nothing else, would have earned the love and admiration of Englishmen for the simple discharge of his duty in domestic life. (Cheers.) We shall point out to our children this monument, and say, "It tells the story of a young man who came to this country from a foreign land, and was unknown here. Englishmen are peculiarly unwilling to learn lessons from foreigners, but he soon won his way to the best affections of the country. We know there is nothing so dear to Englishmen as the due discharge of duty in domestic life. He first won our hearts in that simple manner, and then he was able to go forth into a more public sphere and perform great public duties, the advantage of which we shall reap for many generations, having begun by endearing himself to us in the discharge of all the duties of his home." (Cheers.) I think we cannot over-estimate the force of the lessons which that monument will inculcate in the young men of this generation. They will learn from it what is the reward of those who resist temptations under which thousands of thousands have fallen, and who seek quietly and modestly to dedicate all the powers God has given them to those duties, be they great or be they humble, which He has

called upon them to perform. Certainly we cannot at this moment estimate how great is our loss, nor can we calculate aright how great has been our gain from those twenty years of faithful service, but that that gain has been great we all well know. (Hear, hear.) It is something to live in an age when our nation is united by that feeling of loyal love to the throne which binds us together as one family—(cheers)—and to no one more than him whom we have lost are we indebted for that great characteristic of Englishmen which makes all nations of the earth at this moment understand how glorious a position it is to be the Queen of this free and loyal people. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman S. WILSON, the senior alderman, said he concurred most heartily in all that had fallen from the right rev. bishop, and he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put by the LORD MAYOR, and carried by acclamation.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE then came forward to move the next resolution, and was received with loud applause. He said—It was, my Lord Mayor, with ready submission to the kind request which you addressed to me, that under a deep feeling of the importance of this meeting I came up from the country to be present at it. (Applause.) I could not come with the hope of adding anything to what has been said by far abler persons than myself, nor can I hope to embody in any satisfactory manner the sentiments which the whole nation has expressed on the loss which we have sustained in the death of the late Prince Consort, but I do feel that at a meeting of this kind it is the duty of every person not to neglect the opportunity of expressing their desire to re-echo the national feeling by supporting any testimonial which it may be proposed to adopt. (Applause.) The right rev. prelate who preceded me has justly observed that it would be inappropriate on this occasion to do more than point attention to the universal sentiment elicited throughout the country; but at the same time with an impressive eloquence which every one admired, and with an expression of thought which commanded your sympathies, he said all which the nation has expressed, and all which the nation requires. My Lord, I am happy to find that in the heart of this great city one of the earliest efforts to do justice to the memory of the Prince whose loss we all deplore has taken place. It is becoming in such a matter that the City of London, representing as it does the whole range of the arts and manufactures of the country, should be early to take the field in honour of that Prince who was so endeared to us by the perfect tie of domestic life, and whom we learnt to esteem and revere from the deep desire he ever evinced to advance the welfare of the country, and above all of the great masses of the working classes of this country. But, my Lord, there are matters which give to his character the most endearing recollections. We cannot, in turning our thoughts to this subject, but see the Lady who is not only sovereign in this land, but who has fixed her reign in the hearts of her people a reign of unexampled prosperity, and under whose beneficent sceptre England is enjoying all the dignity, honour, and happiness which so particularly mark the present era. (Hear hear. The right rev. prelate has called attention to the fact that the late Prince Consort came to this country a youth and a foreigner; but as a youth he showed in the highest degree sound sense, great virtue, and marked self-denial, while as a foreigner he studied our language and he acquired it; he identified himself with all the best sentiments and convictions of the institutions under which we live. (Cheers.) It is domestic virtues which go most home to the feelings of the people of England; and in her soil we see not only flourishing that plant which has withered in so many other countries, but we see it expanding more and more in this, under an example such as has been set by our most gracious Sovereign and the late Prince Consort. We have seen him as the irresponsible adviser of the crown, not surrounded by favourites—not opposing himself as a barrier between the crown and its constitutional advisers, but on the contrary

eliciting the greatest advantages for the country, and carrying out those constitutional principles to which, whatever may be the variety of opinions, we are from one end of the land to the other cordially attached. My Lord, I feel it is unnecessary that I should go more fully into the subject. No doubt we are not yet in a position to judge of all that we have lost. Such was the delicacy of the position of the late Prince Consort, such was the extent of his usefulness, that we cannot yet estimate to what degree we shall feel that loss which we now consider as irreparable. (Hear, hear.) But I will add, I fully agree that it is most desirable that we should erect such a monument not only in justice to ourselves engaged in an act of honour to our Queen, but in justice to ourselves in showing our sense of the loss which the country and this great representative of the country—the City of London—has sustained. (Hear.) By perpetuating the example we shall be best carrying out the object which the late Prince Consort had at heart, the advancing of the prosperity of the country. (Hear, hear.) I cannot sit down without thanking you all for the kind attention with which you have heard me—(applause)—and beg to submit the following resolution:—"That the memorial recommended should be of a monumental and national character; and that its design and mode of execution be approved by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen."

MR. WESTERN WOOD, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said—My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen,—I little anticipated when I came into this magnificent hall that I should take any prominent part in these proceedings; but it is my great privilege to be permitted to offer you a few observations. I do so with the greatest satisfaction to myself, though at the same time with the deepest regret at the cause, for I am desirous to bear my humble testimony to the high character of him we have lost, and of showing respect and attachment to his bereaved and widowed Queen. (Hear, hear.) There may be some difficulty as to the mode in which the monument to the late Prince shall be executed, but there can be no difficulty in this, that whatever we may do to perpetuate in his memory it must fall short of the object. (Hear, hear.) It is needless, after the eloquent speeches of the Bishop of London and of the noble lord who has preceded me, that I should dwell at any length on the virtues of the illustrious Prince who was so suddenly taken from amongst us. We are told that,

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

In this case I do not know of any evil which can live after him whom we now deplore, and satisfied I am the good, the great good, done by his Royal Highness, will ever live most gratefully in the memory of an attached people. I have the honour to second the resolution; it will be for you, ladies and gentlemen, to sanction it; and in that I am sure you will have no difficulty, for the right rev. prelate has placed before you the advantages which will result from the course recommended by the committee. I have the greater pleasure in seconding the resolution for this memorial, because it contains the words, "That its design and mode of execution be approved of by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." (Applause.) That is such an important part of the resolution that I have referred to it. I shall not longer trespass on your time; others will more eloquently place before you the more salient points of the subject; and feeling with the right rev. prelate that nothing we can say can enhance the memory of the late Prince, I say

"Come thou expressive silence, muse his praise."

The resolution having been carried unanimously, Baron ROTHSCHILD, M.P., in moving the next resolution, "That committees throughout the United Kingdom be formed to raise subscriptions to the proposed memorial, and that all her Majesty's subjects be invited to subscribe," said, I am sure it is only necessary that this resolution should be made known throughout the kingdom that it

may be properly responded to. We have seen the sorrow and grief which has been exhibited at the irreparable loss which the Queen and the nation has sustained, and we shall see every subject of this realm gratified at the opportunity of expressing his grief at the loss sustained. (Hear.) It generally happens, after the loss of a great statesman, who has conducted the affairs of this country, that his opinions and his wishes are carried out after his death by the members of his own party who have worked with him. On the present occasion this great loss belongs to no party, or rather, I should say, it belongs to all. (Cheers.) The late Prince was revered and respected, on the one hand, for his profound judgment and great learning, and was looked up to, on the other hand, for his liberal and enlightened views. All those who had the honour of knowing him mourn his loss, while the nation at large regret his loss as that of a good and pious Prince. (Cheers.) I can only say I am sure the present resolution will be properly responded to, and that we shall have a memorial—which for the present generation is not necessary, but to which future generations will point as a remembrance of a Prince beloved by the nation.

The Hon. GEORGE DENMAN, M.P.—My Lord Mayor, if I have any regret on the present occasion beyond that which the whole land now feels, it is that, owing to the exigencies of public business, there are not here more distinguished members of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, to second the resolution which you have heard read, because I am sure that this is a proceeding in which the highest judge in the land might be proud to take a part. (Cheers.) I entirely agree in the sentiment which has been more than once expressed, that this is not a time when, by making a long speech, the meeting could be brought to join more cordially in the object in view. Perhaps, however, I may be permitted to make one allusion, and from the name I bear it may not be considered quite out of place. I am old enough to remember even myself, and there are many more present who can remember and appreciate it better than I can, an occasion when in this city, and throughout the land, some of the most loyal people, and those most attached to our institutions, were constrained to speak of royalty in language far different from that in which we speak of it now. (Cheers.) I won't enlarge upon that topic, but all of us know and feel that a part of that sentiment—a part of the satisfaction felt at the present day—must be due to one who even taught the Throne itself better to know its duties than it could have known them if it had remained in solitude and uninstructed during the last twenty-five years. (Hear, hear.) There is only one other point to which I will refer, and I do it in justice to the profession to which I have the honour to belong. I have always considered that one of the highest claims upon that profession was that it should so exercise its functions as to make the people appreciate and love the laws. Now it was that feeling, I believe, which made the late Prince Consort, as soon as he became the partner of her Majesty the Queen, and an Englishman by virtue thereof, at once to set himself to study and master our laws. He took to himself one of the most learned professors of the law as his instructor, and he did not merely talk about the subject, but he worked until he understood our institutions and was enabled to love them; and thus I am sure he became better qualified to give advice in that quarter where it must have had a most important effect upon the whole nation.

Mr. HARVEY LEWIS, M.P.—I have great pleasure in moving the resolution which has been placed in my hands for the purpose of carrying into effect those which have gone before, namely:—"That a committee be formed, consisting of the following noblemen and gentlemen, to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, with power to add to their number, and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be president of the same, and treasurer to the fund: the Right Hon. and Right Reverend the Bishop of London, the Right Hon. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Elcho, M.P., Lord Henry Lennox, M.P.,

Hon. J. S. Wortley, Hon. G. Denman, Q.C., M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Phillips, the Very Rev. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, Baron L. D. Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wilson, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Alderman Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Alderman Rose, Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Hale, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Alderman Gabriel, Mr. Alderman Mechi, Mr. Alderman Abbiss, Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Dakin, Mr. Alderman Besley, C. J. Cockerell, and W. H. Twentynman, Esqrs., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; John Alger, Esq., N. Alexander, Esq., W. Angerstein, Esq., M.P., Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., Joshua Bates, Esq., W. H. Bodkin, Esq., Rev. W. Brock, C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P., Thomas Chambers, Esq., Common Serjeant, Harry Chester, Esq., Henry Cole, Esq., C.B., R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., A. A. Croll, Esq., George Cubitt, Esq., M.P., C. W. Dilke, Esq., John Dillon, Esq., J. G. Frith, Esq., P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., R. N. Fowler, Esq., Henry Ghinn, Esq., Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., G. Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., P. Graham, Esq., S. Gregson, Esq., M.P., Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of London, Thompson Hankey, Esq., M.P., Charles Hill, Esq., W. Hawes, Esq., Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P., S. P. Low, Esq., J. C. Macdonald, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq., G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P., Samuel Morley, Esq., W. Murray, Esq., M.P., J. T. Norris, Esq., M.P., R. N. Philipps, Esq., Henry Roberts, Esq., Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., S. G. Smith, Esq., M.P., Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P., Thos. Sopwith, Esq., F.R.S., W. Spottiswoode, Esq., F.R.S., W. Tite, Esq., M.P., W. Foster White, Esq., T. Winkworth, Esq., Western Wood, Esq., M.P., John Wood, Esq." I am quite sure that the list of the committee, which will be increased by the addition of other names, will meet with general approval, and that we shall have a monument worthy the illustrious departed, which will hand down his many and great virtues to the latest ages. (Cheers.) I am convinced, that when we consider that our most gracious Queen will finally approve of the design which is to be presented by the committee, we shall have a guarantee that our wishes will be carried out in a way gratifying to our feelings, and fully expressive of our deep and unalterable sense of the loss sustained by the death of the illustrious departed. I would beg all present never to lose sight, in considering the design for this monument, the eminently pious and practically useful character of the late Prince Consort. I believe that a true feeling of religion, and a deep sense of that which all of us owe to the Almighty, pervaded every act of his life. When you leave this magnificent hall, and turn to the right, you will see the Royal Exchange, in which so much of the commerce of the whole world is arranged, and you will observe on that great monument of our commercial industry an inscription, which I think I am correct in stating was originally suggested by His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort—"The Earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." If he left no other monument but that expression of his full and sincere dependence on the Almighty Disposer of all events, need I say that it is enough to make us deeply mourn over the irreparable loss which the whole nation, as well as our beloved Queen, has sustained. (Applause.)

Mr. P. LE NEVE FOSTER said—It affords me great gratification, connected as I am with the Society of Arts, that I have the honour of seconding the resolution which Mr. Harvey Lewis has proposed. I can assure you that the Society of Arts must feel—and naturally feel—a great interest in this subject, and a deep regret at the loss of a Prince under whose guidance it has flourished, and by whose judicious advice it was so constantly assisted. (Hear.)

This resolution was also, like the others, carried.

The Earl of COVENTRY moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor in the following terms:—"That the cordial

thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for convening and presiding over the same." We are called upon to offer our thanks to the Lord Mayor for giving us this opportunity of recording our admiration of the Prince Consort while living, and our deep and heartfelt sorrow for his loss now that he is dead.

Mr. S. MORLEY said he had the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution, and especially because the example which the Prince Consort had set in his domestic life was confined to no class, and there was not a family in Great Britain which had not been benefited by it.

His lordship having briefly returned thanks, the proceedings terminated.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. — GREGORY'S EXPEDITION.

It is seldom we have, on the departure of the foreign mails, events to report so interesting and important as those which have transpired since our last summary. The safe return of Mr. Gregory and his party from exploring that portion of Australia lying between Shark's and Roebuck Bays, after an expedition which has been not only successful in its results, but also carried out without a single mishap to any of the party, is a matter for congratulation to himself and all concerned in promoting it. The discovery of a very great extent of good country, of easy access, and well watered by large rivers and frequent smaller springs, is too unusual in Australia not to excite great attention in England, particularly as one of the main objects of the expedition was to ascertain whether the country is available for the culture of corn, which we maintain it has proved to be in an eminent degree. Mr. Gregory's journal has not yet been made public, but, from the information given by him, we gather that from Nicol Bay, the starting point, the route was generally to the south-west and south-east, until within sight of the Valley of the Lyow, the country generally being fertile grassy plains, crossed by a range of hills named Hamersley Range; two rivers were met with—the Fortescue, a stream two hundred yards wide, in longitude 118 deg., 4 min. E., lat. 21 deg. 8 min. S., with steep and strong banks, and the Ashburton, in about 23 deg. S., trending towards Exmouth Gulf. On the return to the coast a more easterly direction was taken, when a third river, named the Sherlock, was met with and followed to the coast 20 miles west of Depuch Island, much of the country being of a grassy fertile description, which was also its character from thence southwards to Nicol Bay, where the party arrived on the 19th July. A fresh start was made on the 29th, crossing the Sherlock, and taking an E.S.E. course, met with a river named the Yute, in 21 deg., 4 min. S., which was followed for two days through a grassy, well-watered, but rocky country. An easterly course took them through a hilly country to a river named the Strelley, lat. 21 deg., 27 min. S., long. 119 deg., 23 min. E.; a course still to the E. was continued, and a river named the Shaw was met with in 119 deg., 44 min., E., 21 deg. 15 min. S., flowing north through a good country. The easterly course was continued, passing a river named the De Grey, in 120 deg., 30 min., E., and 21 deg., 18 min., S., and another named the Sakover, running to the north, with very superior country, and still further to the eastward the party was stopped by extensive plains of drift sand, evidently brought by some large river from the interior, and blown from its bed across the plain by strong S.E. winds.

Attempts were made for five days without success to get further eastward, when a return was made by the Oakover and the De Grey, through a fine grassy country, extending from ten to twelve miles from the river's banks. The sea coast was made at Broadsea Inlet, where was found a fertile alluvial district. A south-west course was then taken to Nicol Bay. It will be seen that although Mr. Gregory was unable strictly to explore the whole extent of the country comprised in the route set forth by the

Royal Geographical Society, an important district has been traversed which before long will undoubtedly become occupied for pastoral and also, probably, agricultural purposes. The country appears to be remarkably fertile, and well watered, but wanting in timber, which was only to be met with on the banks of the rivers; the heat appears to be great, but not so as to distress the party. The rivers abounded with fish, and no alligators were seen in them. Many of the flowers met with are described as being of the most gorgeous colours; fruits of the fig and mango kind are said to be plentiful. Animals were scarce, but several new varieties of birds were found. At Nicol Bay, the crew of the *Dolphin* found the large pearl shell of commerce plentiful, and also some very good pearls were obtained, as also four tons of the shells. The rivers discharge themselves into the sea by separating at some distance into several small creeks, and as the tide rises from 16 to 20 feet, it is therefore easily to be understood how it is they were never discovered by the naval surveying ships, which have been at times employed on the coast. The most easterly point reached was long. 121 deg., 40 min.—From the *Perth* (Western Australia) *Gazette*.

Home Correspondence.

STEAM TELEGRAPHIC AND FOG SIGNALS.

SIR,—I beg to state, for the information of Mr. Delabere Barker, that it is now more than ten years since I described and published in the *Mining Journal* of that date, a stentorophonic signal or whistle, blown either by steam, condensed air, or the mouth, that is to say, I placed the whistle in the focus of a parabolic reflector. Of course, the intensity of the sound in the direction of the axis is vastly increased, and can be heard at a far greater distance than the simple whistle. It is reported that Alexander the Great possessed a stentorophonic machine so constructed as to enable the voice of a man to be heard at the distance of twelve miles, or throughout the whole of his immense army. An old French writer on the physical sciences, M. Chaptal, goes so far as to give the figure of it, which is that of a hollow globe of thin copper, fifteen cubits in diameter, with a mouthpiece on one side and a trumpet bell on the other. If such was its form, it must have been on the principle of the whispering gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral, and not on that of the ordinary speaking trumpet.

Most undoubtedly very great benefit is to be derived from the addition of a bell, whether patented or otherwise, to the ordinary steam whistle; but Mr. Delabere Barker is in error if he supposes that the trumpet, of whatever form, will drive the whole sound produced in the direction of the axis, for, on the contrary, the sound is heard notwithstanding, in all directions, but with less intensity.

The paraboloid is the form most recommended by the mathematicians, because all rays from the focus are reflected in a direction parallel to the axis, and also that it be constructed of thin elastic metal. Facts, however, do not correspond with theory, because if any speaking trumpet be lined throughout with green baize, and also be covered with the same material, none of its powers will be lost, but words are more distinctly heard. On this principle a very useful pocket speaking trumpet of some size might be made, quite sufficient to render an ordinary voice very distinct at great distances; but as this convenient form is not, and cannot now be patented, it is useless to hope for its being manufactured for sale.

It is a singular circumstance that the speaking trumpet has remained for centuries in *statu quo*, the manufacture being confined to the supply of the shipping marts, as the Minories, Wapping, &c., in London. The makers appear to have only one idea, that of imitating as closely as possible the musical trumpet, which requires a very narrow neck, while on the contrary stentorophonic tubes require no neck whatever, and should invariably consist of two parts only, namely the mouthpiece and the sounding bell.

In regard to fixed situations where colossal stentorophonic bells may be used, the enormous distances to which powerful sounds may be caused to extend is wholly unknown to our present experience, especially when something like a large reflecting ear trumpet is also used to catch the distant sound.

Many years since the trumpet principle was applied to cannon by an officer of the navy, but besides being wholly inapplicable on a large scale, explosive sounds cannot be compared in audibility to those which are prolonged. The steam whistle has also this great advantage, that it will produce a sort of gamut or scale of notes, according to the power of steam let on, so that numerous distinct signals may be produced by one whistle by means of a set of keys, as in the cornet-à-piston. I take the liberty of enclosing for inspection the original rough draft of my application, of which a copy was furnished to the editor of the *Mining Journal* of the above-mentioned date.

I am, &c.,

HENRY W. REVELEY.

Proceedings of Institutions.

BACUP MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—On Thursday evening, the 2nd of January, the twenty-third annual festival of the Bacup Mechanics' Institution was held. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., President of the Institution, occupied the chair. Mr. Newbigging read the twenty-third annual report, which showed that the past year had added in an unusual degree to the popularity of the Bacup Mechanics' Institution. The directors had few reverses to chronicle, while the successes which have attended their efforts in the cause of popular education were numerous and unmistakable. Should the number of members continue in the future to increase in the ratio of the last two years, the enlargement of the Institution would be a question for the serious consideration of the directors. To the library 231 volumes had been added during the last twelve months. Donations and legacies of books and money, with the special object of making it worthy of the town and neighbourhood of Bacup, would be gratefully received. The issues during the year were 5,356, or an average of seventeen volumes for every member whose name was on the register. The improvement of the newsroom had also occupied attention. Many of the best literary and scientific journals had been added, and the Edinburgh and London Reviews were now supplied. There were 40 newspapers and journals taken regularly, and there were also occasional pamphlets, &c., on important subjects. The total number of members was 869. In addition to which there had been 98 male and 39 female scholars, who, by paying a weekly sum of twopence, had the privilege of attending the night school only. The attendance had averaged—males, 56; females, 26; increase, 15. A class for the study of chemistry, mutually conducted, was commenced in July last. The attendance of the female class had exceeded the anticipations of the directors, and to aid in maintaining its popularity prizes would shortly be offered for competency displayed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and domestic economy. At the recent examination of the Lancashire and Cheshire and East Lancashire Union of Institutions twelve of the young men were awarded prizes or certificates. The day school was maintained in its usual efficient state, and was attended by 252 scholars. The subjects taught in both day and night schools were reading, writing, arithmetic, decimal coinage, mensuration, geometry, algebra, grammar and composition, geography, English History, and chemistry. The cost of improving the Institution building had been upwards of £100, which had been entirely liquidated. The directors begged to thank Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool, for a regular supply of newspapers and periodicals; Samuel Hall, Esq., and others for presents of books; J. Ormerod, Esq., of Sharneyford, for a valuable gift of chemical apparatus. The meet-

ing was addressed by the Rev. H. Hall, of Rawdon College, the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, Mr. Robert Rumney, of Manchester, the Rev. Mr. Battene, the Rev. T. Lawson, and other gentlemen, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. Various musical performances were given during the evening.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.....British Architects, 8. Mr. Henry Roberts, "On the Essentials of a Healthy Dwelling, and the extension of its benefits to the Labouring Population." Medical, 8½.
- TUES. ...Civil Engineers, 8. Renewed Discussion upon Mr. Bailey Denton's Paper, "On the Discharge from Under-drainage, &c.;" and, if time permits, Mr. Joseph D'A. Samuda, "On the Form and Materials for Iron-plated Ships, and the points requiring attention in their construction." Statistical, 8. Mr. F. Hendriks, "On the Statistics of Sweden." Pathological, 8.
- Royal Inst., 3. Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., "On Physiology of the Senses."
- WED. ...Society of Arts, 8. Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, "On the Present Aspect of the Fine and Decorative Arts in Italy, with special reference to the recent Exhibition in Florence." Geological, 8.
- R. Soc. Literature, 4½.
- Archæological, 8½.
- THURS...Royal, 8½.
- Antiquaries, 8½.
- Royal Inst., 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Heat." Philological, 8.
- FRI.Royal Inst., 8. Professor Rolleston, "On the Affinities and Differences between the Brain of Man and the Brains of certain Animals."
- SAT.....Asiatic, 3.
- R. Botanic, 3½.
- Royal Inst., 3. Rev. A. J. D'Orsey, "On the English Language."

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[From Gazette, January 10th, 1862.]

- Dated 18th November, 1861.
2899. A. J. Mundella and W. Onion, Nottingham—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of looped fabrics.
- Dated 20th November, 1861.
2917. F. Puls, 25, Francis-terrace, Hackney-wick—Imp. in treating fatty and oily matters.
- Dated 27th November, 1861.
2981. F. F. Dumarchey, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris—Imp. in machines for crushing and pounding stones, ore, and other materials.
- Dated 3rd December, 1861.
3027. A. M. A. Pichery and P. L. Danais, Nantes—Imp. in hermetically stoppering or covering jars, pots, vases, and other like articles.
- Dated 7th December, 1861.
3067. T. Lawes, 65, City-road—Imp. in the manufacture of quilts and coverlets.
3076. B. W. Gerland, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire—Imp. in the manufacture of sulphate of copper and other salts of the same metal.
- Dated 13th December, 1861.
3123. S. B. Hewett, Railway-cottage, Fairfield-road, Bow—Imp. in the construction of boilers or generators for steam engines and other uses, applicable also to evaporators, and in pumps used therewith or otherwise used, some of which imps. in pumps are applicable to pistons and piston rods generally.
3129. J. W. Friend, Freemantle, Southampton—Imp. in apparatus for registering the depth and flow of liquids, and the distances run by ships at sea.
3131. T. B. Gibson, Glasgow—A new or improved method of ornamenting certain fabrics.
3132. S. Padley, Swansea—Imp. in paddle wheels.
3133. P. Quantin, Bouscat, near Bordeaux, France—Manufacturing moulded earthen or stoneware cross sleepers for superseding wooden ones in the construction of railways.
3140. R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Imp. in and apparatus for the production and application of motive-power in locomotive and other steam-engines. (A com.)
- Dated 14th December, 1861.
3142. E. C. B. de Beutieu, Avallon, France—Imp. in apparatus for extracting gold dust from auriferous sands.
3145. C. McDougall and J. Crane, Manchester—Imp. in raising and supporting ladies' dresses.
3150. E. Cajot, St. Servais, Belgium—Imp. in the treatment of pyrites for the manufacture of iron.

Dated 17th December, 1861.

3159. W. H. Tucker, 181, Fleet-street—Imp. in locks.

Dated 18th December, 1861.

3167. S. Sheppard, Birmingham—A new or improved tap or stop cock.
3169. M. Cartwright, Carlisle—Imp. in the manufacture of beds or palates for the reception of artificial teeth.
3173. J. Piddington, 52, Gracechurch-street—Improved condensing apparatus for steam engines. (A com.)
3179. C. Pontifex, St. Paul's-road, Islington—Imp. in refrigerators for cooling worts or other liquors.

Dated 19th December, 1861.

3181. T. Bourne, 16, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square—Imp. in cotton gins. (A com.)

Dated 20th December, 1861.

3186. W. Makin, Attercliffe, Sheffield—Imp. in apparatus for the manufacture of cast steel, mill chisels, and other taper tools and files.
3187. J. Standfield, Aylsford, Kent, and J. Standfield, Stratford, Essex—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for giving motion to ships and machinery and for raising water.
3189. C. E. Wilson, Monkwell-street, Falcon-square—Imp. in collars for gentlemen's, ladies', and children's wear.
3191. J. Westwood, London-yard, Poplar—An imp. in the construction of hydraulic pipes.
3193. G. Walkland, Saint Pierre-les-Calais, France—An improved machine for winding lace or other similar fabrics or tissues on cards or other materials.
3194. W. Tipple, Clarence-place, Gravesend—Imp. in paddle wheels for the propulsion of ships and other navigable vessels.
3195. V. d'Almeida, Nottingham-street, Marylebone—An improved mode of obtaining colouring matter applicable to dyeing skins, silk, wool, and other fibrous materials. (A com.)
3198. R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—A new improved method of preparing silk fabrics to be employed in the manufacture of hats, caps, and bonnets. (A com.)
3200. R. Wailes, Brighton—An improved tool or apparatus for cleaning windows and glasses.
3201. T. Green, Leeds, W. Green, 11, Brunswick-place, Leeds, and R. Mathers, Trafalgar-street, Leeds—Imp. in lawn mowing, rolling, and collecting machines.

Dated 21st December, 1861.

3204. J. Wakefield, Birmingham—Imp. in sewing machines.
3209. W. L. Allchin and W. Allchin, Northampton—Imp. in apparatus applicable to the superheating of steam.
3211. F. Selby, Surbiton, Surrey—Imp. in boilers for the generation of steam in engines for applying steam for motive power purposes, and in wheels and ways for steam-carriages to run on.
3212. W. Kempe, Holbeck Mills, Leeds—Imp. in scays or tables applicable to gig mills, brushing mills, and other like machinery.
3213. C. Osman, Chryssall-road, Brixton—Imp. in the manufacture and application of elastic or yielding surfaces for sitting, lying, or reclining upon.

Dated 24th December, 1861.

3214. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in apparatus for cleaning wheat and other grain. (A com.)
3215. L. R. Bodmer, 2, Thavies-inn, Holborn—Imp. in looms for the manufacture of sacks, knapsacks, mattress cases, and other goods. (A com.)
3217. J. Rosindell, Mile-end, Middlesex—An improved method of and apparatus for separating solid from liquid substances.
3219. E. Ede, 7, Abercorn-mews, Violet-hill, St. John's-wood—Imp. in the construction of horse shoes.
3220. J. F. Harvey, 145, Strand—Imp. in umbrellas and parasols.
3223. E. B. Sampson, Ham Mills, Stroud—Imp. in apparatus for drying wool and other fibres and substances.
3224. J. B. Wood, Broughton, near Manchester—Imp. in the manufacture of driving straps or bands, the backs of wire cards, and cop tubes.
3225. F. Laurent and J. Casthelaz, 19, Rue Ste. Croix de la Bretonnerie, Paris—Imp. in the manufacture of colouring matters.
3226. J. Cochrane, Dudley—Imp. in apparatus employed in sinking cylinders and open coffers for forming foundations under water.
3227. G. H. Birkbeck, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—Imp. in the arrangement of traction and connecting apparatus for railway carriages and trains. (A com.)

Dated 26th December, 1861.

3230. T. Standing, Preston—Imp. in cinder sifters and ash receptacles applicable to domestic fire grates.
3232. J. Schloss, Cannon-street—Imp. in envelopes for containing photographic portraits and pictures. (A com.)
3234. J. Shepherd, Manchester—Imp. in apparatus for cleansing steam boilers.
3235. R. Needham, Dukinfield, Cheshire—Imp. in apparatus for cleansing steam boilers and lubricating the pistons of steam engines, and for an improved steam trap.
3237. J. N. Palmer, Fenchurch-street—Imp. in cooking stoves and ships' ranges. (A com.)

Dated 27th December, 1861.

3238. W. Hawksworth, Oldham—Certain imp. in carding engines.
3239. T. Silver, Philadelphia, U.S.—Imp. in apparatus for governing or regulating the speed of steam and other engines.

3242. T. Bright, Carmarthen—Imp. in machinery for cutting hay, straw, and other vegetable substances.

3244. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. in steam generators. (A com.)

3245. J. McIntyre, New York—Imp. in bomb shells and similar projectiles.

3247. J. J. H. Fajole, and P. A. Agostini, Courbevoie—An improved composition or improved compositions suitable for painting, varnishing, and coating.

Dated 28th December, 1861.

3248. J. W. Harland, Chorlton-on-Medlock, near Manchester—An imp. or imps. in the manufacture of wood and other types or substitutes therefor or furniture used by letter-press printers.

3249. E. Lord, Todmorden, Yorkshire—Certain imp. in machinery for preparing cotton and other fibrous substances.

Dated 30th December, 1861.

3252. J. P. Dormay, J. S. Aikenhead, and T. Johnson, Wandsworth—Imp. in the construction of boats for sailing or rowing.

3253. J. Edwards, 77, Aldermanbury—Imp. in the permanent way of railways.

3256. G. H. Birkbeck, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—Imp. in apparatus for raising or forcing water or other fluids. (A com.)

3257. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. in the manufacture of cube sugar. (A com.)

3259. A. I. Austen, Millwall—Imp. in the manufacture of night lights

Dated 31st December, 1861.

3261. A. Macnair, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—Imp. in axle boxes for railway carriages. (A com.)

3263. T. Green and W. Green, Leeds, and R. Mathers, Trafalgar-street, Leeds—Imp. in chains for giving motion to chain wheels, and in giving motion to machinery.

3267. W. Spence, 50, Chancery-lane—Imp. in deflectors for lamps. (A com.)

3269. W. H. Bailey, Salford—Certain imp. in sewing machines.

3271. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Improved apparatus for boring rocks and other mineral substances. (A com.)

INVENTION WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FILED.

36. G. T. Bousfield, Loughborough-park, Brixton—Certain new and useful imps. in machinery for propelling water craft. (A com.)—4th January, 1862.

PATENTS SEALED.

[From Gazette, January 14th, 1862.]

<i>January 11th.</i>		<i>January 14th.</i>	
1767. T. Smith and G. Taylor.		1834. M. Henry.	
1772. T. Cobley.			
1773. T. Cobley.		1795. J. H. Butterworth.	
1774. R. Taylor and T. Price.		1796. J. H. Butterworth.	
1775. J. C. Coombe & J. Wright.		1826. W. E. Newton.	
1776. T. Cobley.		1827. E. T. Hughes.	
1777. B. Browne.		1838. J. B. Wood.	
1779. J. H. Johnson.		1839. W. Wood.	
1788. J. Blinkhorn.		1846. R. Thompson.	
1789. R. Jones.		1858. A. Wood.	
1793. W. Falmer.		1871. C. Robertson.	
1807. B. Johnson and W. H. Anderson.		1921. J. E. Drouot.	
1810. P. Williams and T. Parkinson.		1931. P. O'Hanlon.	
1814. J. W. Rogers.		1937. L. W. Viollier.	
1816. D. Gallafent.		2031. J. Bethell.	
1818. P. Shaw.		2073. T. Sutton.	
1819. R. Laing and G. H. Cossins.		2093. W. Richards.	
1820. R. C. Newbery.		2335. J. C. Coombe & J. Wright.	
1824. R. A. Brooman.		2358. G. T. Bousfield.	
		2360. G. T. Bousfield.	
		2379. W. E. Wiley.	
		2555. A. V. Newton.	

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, January 10th, 1862.]

<i>January 6th.</i>		<i>January 7th.</i>	
88. F. Versmann and A. Oppenheim.		69. J. T. Foster.	
95. J. Gibbons.		132. R. Mushet.	
126. J. Daughlish.			
198. B. Lauth.			
		<i>January 8th.</i>	
		141. W. E. Newton.	
<i>January 9th.</i>		<i>January 10th.</i>	
74. T. J. Claxton.		81. J. Biers, jun.	
80. C. M. Kernot.			
89. N. P. Burgh.		<i>January 11th.</i>	
98. W. McNaught and W. McNaught.		103. C. Beslay.	
121. T. Sampson.		108. H. Critchley and S. Elston.	
		113. J. J. Stevens.	
		114. F. J. Manceaux and N. Veillard.	

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, January 10th, 1862.]

January 8th.
72. A. Robertson.